(b) what are the categories of workers which migrate to this country for economic reasons;

(c) what facilities do they get from our Embassies and Consulates in that country; and

(d) what is being done to encourage economic migration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The maximum number of Indian workers migrate to the Kingdom of Saudia Arabia for employment purposes. These workers mainly belong to the categories of carpenters, welders, plumbers, fitters, masons, electricians, mechanics, doctors, nurses, labourers/helpers etc.

(c) Indian Embassies and Consulates abroad provide every possible assistance to the Indian emigrants. This includes redressal of grievances of the workers with their foreign employers, providing shelter to the workers in case they are stranded abroad and their repatriation to India at Govt. expense in cases of destitution. The officials of Embassies and Consulates also visit the labour camps, wherever possible, to ensure that the workers are being treated properly.

(d) To encourage emigration of workers, the emigration procedure has been streamlined and liberalised from time to time to facilitate the intending emigrants to obtain emigration clearances from the Offices of Protector of Emigrants. The emigration procedure is reviewed periodically to remove bettlenecks, if any. A number of steps have been taken to simplify the procedure further. Persons going to Pakistan, Bangladesh and to the countries in North America and Europe are exempted from the emigration check formalities. Six more categories of workers have been added to the emigration check not required category w.e.f. 4.10.91.

Emigration facilities to workers migration abroad

5167. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers migrating to foreign countries for economic reasons do not get proper facilities from the Director General of Emigration;

(b) what is being done to facilitate easy emigration clearance of such workers;

(c) what are the categories for which emigration clearance is not required; and

(d) what is being done to promote more economic migration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The emigration procedures are reviewed periodically to facilitate economic migration. Individuals are given clearance on the same day. Group clearance to recruiting agents is also granted within the least possible time. Persons going to Pakistan, Bangladesh, and to the countries in North America and Europe are exempt from Emigration Check formalities. A worker belonging to any of the following six categories viz. Supervisors (all professions); Skilled workers (all professions); Semi-Skilled workers (all professions); Light/Medium/Heavy Vehicle drivers; Clerical workers of all categories including stenographers, store-keepers, time-keepers, typists etc. and Cooks excluding those in domestic employment and having valid employment Visa endorsed on his/her passport can either approach the

office of Protector of Emigrants or the Passport authorities through a registered recruiting agent for 'Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) endorsement on his/her passport. A list of Seventeen categories of persons who do not require emigration clearance is given at statement-e

Statement

Seventeen Categories of Persons Who do not Require Emigration Clearance

1. Persons going abroad in Managerial capacity in Hotels, Restaurants, Tea-Houses or other places of public resorts, etc. possessing specialised Degrees in these fields.

2. All Gazetted Government Servents.

9. All Income-tax payers (including Agricultural Income-tax payers) in respect of their individual capacity. Proof of assessment to Income-tax and actual payment of Income-tax for last three years to be insisted upon, and not merely payment of advance tax.

4. All professional Degree Holders, such as Doctors holding M.B.B.S. degrees or Degrees in Ayurved or Homeopathy; Accredited Journalists; Engineers, Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants; Lecturers; Teachers: Scientists; Advocates; etc.

5. Spouses and Dependent children of category of persons listed from (2) to (4).

6. All persons who have been staying abroad for more than three years (the period of three years could be either in one stretch or broken) and spouse, and children of such persons.

7. Seamen who are in possession of CDC and Sea cadets.

8. All holders of Diplomatic/Official Passports.

9. Dependent children of parents whose passports are classified as ECNR. In the case of such children, ECNR classification to be restricted not they attain 24 years of age.

10 Persons holding permanent Immigration VISAs, such as in UK, USA and Australia.

11. Persons holding Graduate or Higher Degrees.

12. Persons holding Diplomas from recognised Institutions like Polytechnics.

13. Nurses possessing qualifications recognised under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947.

14. All persons above the age of 60 years.

15. All visitors to Pakistan and Bangladesh.

16. All persons going to any country in Europe or North America.

17. Persons possessing certificates of vocational training from Government/Government recognised institutions.

Outflow of Indian workers abroad

5168. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how much is the outflow of Indian workers on economic migration;

(b) which are the regions to which they migrate most;

(c) how many emigration clearances given this year as on 31st March 1995; and